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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31ST, 1910.

ONE aspect of China's recent activities in Tibet has just been made apparent by the interesting cable received through Reuters two days ago regarding the conclusion of an amended Indo-Bhutanese Treaty. The forward policy of the Chinese in that part of their great Empire cannot be without effect on India, a fact which has apparently been readily grasped by Great Britain, and the echo of the exciting events which stirred all Tibet and in some degree surprised the world have scarcely died away ere we learn that the Indian Political Department has taken action which has been prompted by the new conditions. Tibet can no longer be regarded as a separate State. It is being treated as a province of China, and the disappearance of Tibet as a buffer State between India and China has an important bearing on the relations between the two countries. In some respects it will be easier for India to deal with the Chinese direct, but on the other hand, Chinese authority will be much nearer the Indian frontier, and this will give many more facilities for intruding with those border States which the Chinese are said to regard more or less as subject or sister States. An Indian authority points out that "the most important consideration for the moment is the attitude of Nepal. China is some way off, it is true, but there can be no doubt that the Nepal Government has been steadily advancing the advance of China. At stated periods Nepal sends an

Embassy to Peking. This is regarded by Nepal as merely a complimentary visit, but on the part of the Chinese Government it is held to be a recognition of Chinese suzerainty. It is known that Nepal aims at making her voice heard in Tibetan affairs. Indian relations with Nepal are very excellent, but recent events introduce a new factor. The bringing into closer touch of China and Nepal may conceivably lead to political complications, to which India, in view of her relations with Nepal, could not well be indifferent.

The neighbouring State of Bhutan does not view the increased Chinese activity in Tibet with approbation, and it is on report that recently a band of Chinese, who purported to be traders, but who were armed, attempted to enter the country but were turned back at the frontier. The smaller State of Sikkim, through which lies the principal trade route between India and Tibet, is not favourably impressed either by the new developments, and possibly this prejudice against China made it easy for Great Britain to complete the arrangements just reported whereby her position in those countries within the Indian sphere of influence has been made more definite and assured. Admittedly the three States mentioned, Bhutan, Sikkim and Kuch Behar, are comparatively small, but that does not effect their geographical importance. As forming part of the gateway of India, as frontier States between two great Empires, their value is considerable, and no little concern would attach to their attitude towards China. Fortunately that cause for concern has been removed by the Treaty just signed. Bhutan, which enjoyed a large measure of independence, is now to be controlled in its external relations by Great Britain, and Sikkim and Kuch Behar, which previously acknowledged the British protectorate, will still further recognise that authority in internal affairs. To complete the policy initiated some further understanding with Nepal is necessary, and though Reuters is silent on the subject we may expect that negotiations with that frontier State have not been neglected. However, with the knowledge which has at present reached us we realise that this is an occasion on which British policy may be warmly commended. Whatever views may be held of Britain's earlier attitude towards Tibet and its earlier attitude towards Bhutan, there can be no question but that she has acted in the present instance with promptitude and wisdom, and the outcome must be placed to the credit of the Indian Political Department.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. E. R. Hallifax fined a boatwoman \$5, the alternative being one month's imprisonment, for being in unlawful possession of six piculs of coal.

For stealing a quantity of rations from the Kowloon Godowns, Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a coolie to fourteen days' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
W. Barker & Co. \$5

Probably due to telegraphic mutilation the figures supplied to us yesterday regarding the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, were incorrect. The amount added to the reserve fund is \$25,000, not \$17,500, and the total is \$285,000, instead of \$267,500.

The case concluded at the Magistracy yesterday in which two Chinese were charged with assaulting and obstructing Constable Atwell in the execution of his duty. Mr. Wood, after hearing the evidence, convicted the first defendant of assault and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment. The second defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$4.

The remains of Police Inspector John Smith were interred at the Happy Valley cemetery yesterday afternoon. A large number of deceased's friends attending to pay their last tribute of respect. The funeral was followed to the Valley by members of the different Masonic Lodges in the Colony, including the Grand Lodge, of which deceased was a member, as well as by a large number of police in full uniform.

Captain C. D. R. Greenway of the Buffs prosecuted a house boy employed at the officers' quarters before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing a quantity of clothing. The charge was proved, and the defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, while the pawnbroker who accepted the stolen wearing apparel was ordered to return it to the owner without compensation.

As is known, the Chinese Naval Commissioners, Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Shieh-Chieh-ping, intended to go to Japan and the United States this Spring to complete their investigation of the naval systems of foreign countries. They have now abandoned that intention owing to the pressure of business in making the preliminary arrangements for the making of the Navy, and have asked Prince Tsai to undertake the mission on their behalf while he is in these two countries.

The annual naval and military service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday. The Bishop of Victoria will preside, and the Band of the Buffs will take the musical portion of the service.

During the past month a contract for no fewer than six thousand tons of steelwork, comprising four hundred bridge spans, varying from 7 1/2 to 105 ft. in length, required in connection with the doubling of the South Manchurian Railway system, has been awarded to Messrs. Dorman, Long, & Co., Limited, of Middlesbrough. It is stated that the keenest competition was experienced from American bridge-builders.

The oute Chinese has discovered another method of making money in Hongkong. Advantage is being taken of the fact that the Post Office will supply one dollar's worth of one cent stamps for a dollar in copper cents, and these are being largely bought up and sold for Hongkong dollars. Daily queues of Chinese line the approach to the stamp counters, and as the trade increases the nuisance becomes the greater. The situation presents an interesting problem to the authorities.

On the North-west Mongolian border many Mongolians dress themselves after the style of the Russians with the result that difficult questions of nationality often arise. In order to prevent this the Waiwupai and the Board of Dependencies have jointly notified the Russian Minister in Peking that in future no Mongolian will be recognized as a Russian subject until it is proved that he has been naturalized according to the new naturalization law. Copies of the law have already been sent to the Frontier Commissioners and Mongolian Princes for their information and guidance.

SHANGHAI EXTRADITION CASE.
SOLICITOR COMPLAINS OF DELAY.

Mr. H. L. Denny, sen., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, applied to Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday for the surrender of the Chinese Authorities at Shanghai of a Chinese named Li O Mui, a comrade of the late, as Reuters says, a charge of kidnapping, Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Denny applied for an adjournment of the hearing, as the Chinese Authorities were sending him the necessary papers and witnesses.

Mr. Goldring said he took it that the British Government would assist the Chinese Government in extraditing Chinese subjects back to China for crimes committed there. In this case the Court did not know more than that the prisoner was charged with kidnapping, and the Chinese Authorities had had ample time to furnish particulars as to the hue and cry was set forth. It seemed to him that these long delays, without shadow of evidence against a man, were absolutely derogatory to the principles of British justice. If the Hongkong Government were going to assist the Chinese Government to this extent, it seemed to him that they were doing it in violation of the principles of our own laws. If the Chinese Authorities did not bring forth evidence promptly, or within a reasonable time, the prisoner should be discharged.

Mr. Denny said if a man was arrested on a provisional warrant he was entitled to be discharged unless within a certain time a requisition was made by his Government, asking for his extradition. Once a requisition was made in proper form, however, then any reasonable time was granted. Two months was considered just an ordinary time when one European country was dealing with another. Three weeks, he submitted, was nothing at all here, provided his Worship was satisfied that the Chinese Government was really going on with the matter, and was taking the necessary steps to produce witnesses and the requisite papers. If the man had been arrested on a provisional warrant and brought before the Court, and the Chinese Government did not come forward and make the requisition, then the case would be different.

His Worship—I must give this further adjournment, Mr. Goldring.

Mr. Goldring—Would your Worship consider the question of bail.

Mr. Denny—I must oppose the application. His Worship—I don't think I can consider it. Kidnapping is a serious offence.

Mr. Goldring—Not so serious as murder or armed robbery.

His Worship—It must be serious, or extradition would not be applied for.

Mr. Goldring—We don't know anything about it, not even the locality where the offence is alleged to have taken place. Even the Crown Solicitor does not know.

Mr. Denny—I may say the Shanghai Taikoo appears to be the official really acting in the matter.

Mr. Goldring—If your Worship is going to remand the case I would ask for a very short remand.

His Worship—What is the shortest time worth while?

Mr. Denny—The Chinese Authorities are making arrangements for the despatch of witnesses to Hongkong as soon as possible. But it must take time after the man is arrested.

Mr. Goldring—If your Worship fixed a date on which the witnesses must be down, my friend would be able to tell you the date on which the Chinese Authorities if the evidence was not here. It only takes two and a half days from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Mr. Denny suggested an adjournment for eight days.

Mr. Goldring—Supposing my client is discharged, he has no remedy for this against anyone.

His Worship—It is always the same in any of these cases.

Mr. Goldring—That is so, but it is rather hard in this case.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon.

TELEGRAMS.

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DAILY PRESS."]

LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, March 29th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved that the House go into committee to consider the relations of the two Houses of Parliament and the duration of Parliaments. The division is expected to take place on Thursday, after which the Veto Resolutions will be introduced.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith said there was room and there was need for a second chamber, but the House of Lords was only a travesty and a caricature thereof.

Mr. Balfour defended the correctness of the House of Lords in having sought the opinion of the people.

Mr. Redmond congratulated Mr. Asquith and said the Nationalists would heartily support the resolutions.

Mr. Barnes said the Labour Party would support the resolutions, failing anything more drastic.

A MANILA SENSATION.

LONDON, March 29th.

A Reuter's wire from Manila states that a soldier belonging to the American Engineer Corps was caught photographing the fortifications at Corregidor, and revealed a plot to supply plans to two Japanese.

Both Japanese were arrested at their rendezvous with the soldier, and will probably be deported.

The Japanese residents declare that the spies were only serving a European Power.

SENT TO GAOL WITHOUT THE
OBTION.

A salutory sentence was passed on two Chinese boarding-house runners by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday, which should have the effect of abolishing a very disagreeable custom which prevails among this class. The Chinese boarding-house runner, it appears, is paid on commission, and as competition in the line is exceptionally keen, he resorts to all ruses to secure the patronage of a visitor to the boarding-house which he represents. The two defendants in the present instance boarded an incoming steamer on Tuesday, and without a "by your leave" seized the luggage of two passengers bound for Canton, and carried it on to their sampan. When the passengers ordered the runners to take their luggage on board again, and explained that they did not intend to stay in Hongkong, they were assaulted by the defendants. After hearing the story his Worship sentenced each of the runners to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

The minutes of the monthly meeting held on March 8th reached us late yesterday and we are able to give only a summary in this issue.

STEAM BOILERS ORDINANCE.

Messrs. A. H. Hewitt, chief engineer of the Green Island Cement Works, and Mr. W. H. Wickham, of the Hongkong Electric Company, were appointed to discuss with the Government Marine Surveyor the subject of a draft of rules under section 10 of the Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1909. Both gentlemen agreed to act and the Government approved of their nomination.

HOWKOW PORT IMPROVEMENT.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the Howkow Port Improvement Scheme, which provided for the improvement of that port. Two schemes were suggested, one estimated to cost seven million dollars and the other \$600,000. The larger scheme was abandoned, and Messrs. Butterfield Swire stated in a letter to the Chamber that shipowners trading to and from the port were willing to assist the scheme by paying increased port dues in reason, and the Howkow merchants were willing to pay a surtax on cargo, but it would be necessary for the Chinese Government to assist. The Committee brought the matter to the notice of H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, who promised his assistance.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Committee made a number of observations on the draft of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Government Paper Currency."

LIGHTING OF CAPEMUM PASS.

The Government stated that an order had been placed for an automatic acetylene gas beam with explosive fog signal bell proposed to be installed on Kaping Island for the better lighting of Cape Mui Pass, the light to be of the sixth order, bright, occulting and visible for five miles on a clear night.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

PAPER PULP FROM BAMBOO.

This enterprise, which long ago established between Great Britain and France is about to be most solidly cemented in the Far East by the formation of a Company with Hongkong and Indo-China capital to establish an industry in Indo-China to manufacture paper pulp from bamboo. This is an industry which promises to have a distinct and important bearing upon the future of the world's paper output, inasmuch as it opens the way for a constant supply of a superior class of pulp to replace the high-grade wood pulp that is now almost depleted. There has been a gradual diminution for years past in the forests which entered to the demand for a good grade of pulp, and paper factories have been forced to content themselves by using quantities of the inferior pulp made from a class of timber that a few years ago was accounted as a source of supply.

The development of the industry now entered upon in the Far East will be watched with considerable interest by the trade of Europe and America, for it has been conclusively proved that bamboo not only makes a pulp infinitely superior to the best wood pulp produced, but that it can be made at a great deal less cost.

It is a matter of great surprise that it has been left until this late period of history to utilize bamboo for paper pulp, under modern processes of manufacture, for the Chinese have been using it for centuries and it is now realizing from 15 to 30 taels a picul. In China there is a vast market for bamboo paper. The Chinese have discovered it to be especially suitable for book-keeping purposes, where blotting paper can be dispensed with, and where the absorbent elements are such as to leave a sharply defined character. No other pulp will give these features, and at present there is no modern-made bamboo pulp to supply the market, the present inadequate supply coming from the primitive works long ago established, and with these facts in view it appears to us that the Company now being created has a wide field of usefulness ahead of it.

In Europe, too, the opportunities seem immense, since the pulp to be produced will, without any blending, make a superior paper for book printing and lithographic purposes. In the latter direction, we are told, bamboo is in a unique degree suitable for the work, possessing as it does qualities that characterize no other pulp made. In no respect would bamboo come into competition with wood even if there were no dearth of the best kinds of the latter, for it stands in a place by itself. Mr. Routledge—who introduced pulp made from asparto grass into England, and which now brings from £18 to £26 per ton—has given it as his decided opinion that bamboo will make an even better grade, and he is backed by many experts in the opinion that bamboo pulp will be found of superior quality for a high grade of paper. Wood pulp is mostly employed for the making of paper for the use of the world's newspapers or for blending with better and scarcer pulp, but bamboo pulp is not likely to enter the sphere of everyday usefulness, since its value will, in the opinion of experts, be too great.

We mention this possible value of bamboo pulp, because, here in the East we see the plant used for almost a myriad purposes. It abounds in all sorts and conditions of things from houses to furniture and food, and it is interesting indeed to note that a wider use has been discovered for it, and still more interesting and pleasing to know that it has been left to Hongkong residents to really enter upon a common undertaking on a large scale. The idea of utilizing an extensive and prolific forest in Indo-China first germinated in Hongkong, and for over two years exhaustive experiments have been carried out by experts to prove the possibilities of the plant. We have been cognisant of these experiments almost from the commencement, but in deference to the wishes of those concerned we have refrained from making mention of the important movement afoot. As soon as the trials were shown to be satisfactory the interest of Indo-China people was aroused to such an extent that those aware of what was going on requested the privilege of finding one half of the capital for the Company, the other half being left for subscription in Hongkong. It is significant that Haiphong, already subscribed its share of the capital and that Hongkong investors have privately applied for shares far in excess of the number available.

The new Company will be known as the "Société des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin," or the Tonkin Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. It will operate a Concession of over 43 square miles in Tonkin, and will at the commencement produce 6,000 tons of pulp per year. The Concession is capable of supplying 50,000 tons per year, so the possibilities of development are great. The capital is \$660,000 (Haiphong currency), and the par value of the shares is \$50 each.

If the success attending the flotation of this Company is an augury for the future of the concern, it can look forward with confidence to rich returns, and we join in wishing it the reward that the thoroughness shown during the past two years by the local gentlemen who inaugurated it deserves. Whilst there were no insuperable difficulties to overcome (except the location of a forest which would give a perpetual supply of the principal raw material and also an abundance of the other raw materials requisite), the Syndicate deemed it expedient to have every possible point gone into, and this work of investigation has taken just over two years to complete. Let it be imagined that the presence of bamboo is the only thing necessary to a successful pulp industry it is necessary to state that such is far from being the case, for unless other essentials are

approximate to abundance the most prolific forest would prove a white elephant. The investigators, realising this important fact from the outset, discovered all the requisite elements on the Concession they possess, and not only does the Company enjoy that distinct advantage, but the bamboo grown on the Concession is a species which peculiarly lends itself to pulping purposes. The Company is to be congratulated upon possessing such factors, and we feel sure the care, patience, and thoroughness which have characterized the early stages will be employed in the development of the industry by the Directors, who are: Messrs. Marc Dandole, Henri Laumouler, P. Briffand and L. Porchet, of Indo-China, and Sir Horatio Mody, Messrs. D. W. Craddock, T. F. Hough, and W. H. Donald, of Hongkong.

THE TROUBLE ON THE "PAOTING."

A SEARCH FOR AN INTERPRETER.

The hearing of the charges preferred against three firemen employed on the a.s.s. "Paoting" was continued before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. F. O. Jones, second engineer of the steamer, was the prosecutor. The first and second defendants were charged with assault and with disobeying lawful commands, while the third defendant was charged with disobeying lawful commands and absconding himself from duty without leave.

When the case was called the comparators of the steamer were sworn as interpreters, but it was discovered that he could not speak sufficient English or Cantonese to interpret.

A second man was procured by one of the Magistracy clerks, and when he appeared in Court his Worship asked—Where were you born?

"In Kwangsi," was the reply.

His Worship—How is it you are able to speak the Ningpo dialect?

The interpreter—Because I have been a seafarer.

The interpreter was then sworn, and was told by the Court to ask the defendants their names.

These he interpreted, and also the plea of the first two defendants on the charge of assault, which was "not guilty."

The comparators of the ship were then requested to ask the defendants if they understood the interpreter, and both replied, "We do not understand."

There was another adjournment of the Court until a third man who could speak the dialect of the defendants was procured. On his arrival, and on his Worship resuming his seat, the third interpreter, after answering a few questions, was duly sworn.

"Tell the three prisoners," said his Worship, "to stand up," in the Ningpo dialect.

The interpreter raised his hand, and all three defendants arose from a sitting posture.

His Worship—That is not the Ningpo dialect. The Court interpreter now mentioned that he could not understand the Ningpo speaker.

There was another adjournment, and a fourth and last search for a man who could speak both the Ningpo and Cantonese dialects. This time the search was successful. An interpreter was procured, and his Worship proceeded forthwith with the charge of assault.

Second Engineer E. F. O. Jones stated that the trouble occurred at 2.30 p.m. on Monday. Witness was then down in the forehold looking for firemen who were away from their work. He found three men, including the foreman. He asked the latter why they were not at work, and told them to get back. The first defendant was then asleep. Witness remonstrated with the foreman for being below, and after a great deal of talk on the part of the latter, the foreman ducked his head and rushed at complainant. As the foreman rushed witness struck him, and then the first defendant sprung on the back of the latter. At this stage the second defendant appeared at the top of the ladder, came down and struck witness. Complainant laid the three men out, and the rest of the firemen approached the top of the hatchway and were descending when witness managed to rush up in between.

His Worship—Have you had trouble with the firemen before?—Yes, on the way down to Saigon from Swatow.

Did you speak to the first defendant before the fight began?—No.

Have you ever come to blows with a fireman before?—No.

The first defendant declined to give evidence, and said he had nothing to say.

The second defendant said the complainant was down below beating firemen. He was called to go down and assist, seized the prosecutor by the back part of his clothes and gave him a pulling, and for this he was accused of striking the engineer.

His Worship remarked that as the defendant had retaliated on the firemen he did not intend to punish him. They would be discharged.

The three defendants were then arraigned on charges of being absent from duty and of refusing to obey lawful orders.

The prosecutor informed the Court that he had ordered the defendants to work on the day in question, and they had refused to go, while they disobeyed orders in leaving the ship without permission.

The first and third defendants did not wish to give evidence or make statements.

The second said if he was taken back to the ship his Worship must warn the officers not to spoil him.

Each of the defendants was convicted, and sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

HOW TO BE BRAVEMAN—Keep your complexion. Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, March 30th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. BEEB DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE HASTINGS CASE.

The hearing of the charges of conspiracy against Lam Fuk Chai alias Chung Yan Li were resumed. The charges against the second defendant were withdrawn. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Shenton, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. K. G. Gott, L. Gibbs, C. F. G. Grimble, C. M. Ede, J. Douglas, A. O'D. Geordie, and H. Pinckney.

Considerable time was occupied by Mr. Alabaster in cross-examining a Chinese interpreter employed by Messrs. Hastings & Hastings. Witness stated that, in the company of Mr. Davidson, Mr. Jacks, and the chief Chinese detective in Hongkong, he went to Macao, where prisoner was under arrest.

Why did you go there?—In order to see what admissions prisoner was going to make.

How long have you been in a solicitor's office?—For five years.

Have you ever before in the course of those five years gone before a prisoner in custody in order to see what admissions he would make?—Well, that was at Macao.

You could do things at Macao that you could not do here, is that what you understood?—I don't know very much about law.

Have you ever done it before in your five years?—If he makes a statement after he is cautioned.

From beginning to end was this man cautioned?—No.

You know that the caution begins that you need not say anything?—Yes.

Did he make any admission?—No.

Did he deny that he knew anything about this?—Yes.

How many people spoke to him of your party?—We all spoke to him one after the other.

What did you say to him?—We talked a great deal, but I don't remember exactly what was said.

Can you tell me something that was said to him?—I said if he would tell us the truth of what really happened we would not press on him.

What did Mr. Jacks say to him?—Mr. Jacks asked him whether he knew anyone in the Land Office.

His Lordship—What answer did he give?—He said he knew a young man by sight, but did not know his name.

Mr. Alabaster—Can you tell me what Mr. Davidson asked him?—I can't quite remember. You came from the same office and you know what you wanted prisoner to say. You must remember—I had no instructions what to do. The result was that prisoner denied he had done anything of the sort.

Did Mr. Davidson suggest he would not be pressed if he made a full admission?—Mr. Davidson did not do so.

His Lordship—What do you say Mr. Davidson asked him?—He asked him if he was concerned in this matter.

Mr. Alabaster—The Chinese detective also spoke to him?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said something like what I said.

Did he suggest the charge would not be pressed if he made a clean breast of it?—He said if he would tell the truth if he had done it we would not press it.

His Lordship—That is very important. Mr. Alabaster—Yes, your Lordship. Two of them held out inducements.

Mr. Alabaster—Can you remember anything else Mr. Davidson said?—He questioned him about the money he had in the bank.

What did Mr. Davidson say about that?—He asked where he got it from.

What did prisoner say?—He said the money belonged to his wife.

What else did Mr. Davidson say?—I can't remember that he said anything else.

Now, now. You remember very clearly what happened in Mr. Hastings' office at a time when you did not expect any fraud was being carried through. It was some weeks later that the man was actually arrested and you knew then that you were to be called as a witness. I put it to you that you do know something more about the money?—Well, our purpose in going to Macao was to get a written statement.

Is that why you took to Macao two blank cheques?—Not two, one.

Was the statement to be written on the back of the cheque?—No, that was another thing.

Yes, that is the other thing I want you to remember. Tell me what Mr. Davidson said about these cheques—Mr. Davidson said to the Portuguese officer if the prisoner would sign a cheque for his share of the money we would not press him.

What else did the detective say?—He said the lawyers had come over and if he would tell the truth we would not press it.

Of course if the man had already admitted it there would not be very much object in offering to let him off if he told the truth, would there?—I don't know about that.

Did the detective say anything about the money being attached?—Yes, he said the money in the bank was now being attached.

That was not actually true, was it?—He did not know that it was attached, did he?—By anticipating.

Then he stated as a fact something which he expected to become a fact shortly after?—Yes.

You know the meaning of the word bluff, don't you?—The detective's statement that the money was attached was bluff, was it not?—He did not know that the application would be refused.

No, he did not know that it would be granted either. He took it for granted that the money had been attached. He had been so long in the force.

He had been so long in the police force, where they know nothing about foreign attachment that he knew it?—Well, he knew that Mr. John Hastings hoped to get the money attached.

So he thought it would be quite safe to say that the money had been attached?—Yes.

Did he therefore bluff the defendant into believing that the money had been already attached?—I can only say what I said before. Whether it is bluff or not is for you to decide.

Did the detective say anything about the defendant's wife?—That is nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Alabaster (heatedly)—Will you answer the question?

Mr. Slade—Don't shout.

Mr. Alabaster—Well, he has no right to say that.

Did he say anything about this woman?—Yes, he said, "How could you get so much money if your wife is a prostitute in Macao?"

Did the detective say this woman had been arrested?—No, I don't remember that.

Will you swear that he did not?—No. He may have said it, but I did not hear it.

Did he ask the prisoner if he would like to be put in prison?—Yes.

What did you gather he meant by that?—He meant that if he spoke the truth he would not be put in prison, and if he did not tell the truth he would.

Did he not in fact say if he would sign the cheque said stated all he knew about it he would be set free?—Yes.

Did the prisoner say he could not sign the cheque as the money was not his?—Yes.

Did the detective then shout at him and point his finger at him?—I did not see that.

Re-examined by Mr. Slade—Did you during this time know who the other confederates were?—No.

Were you making enquiries to find out who they were?—Yes. It was our intention to arrest all of them, so we tried to get information out of prisoner.

When the detective said, "You have already admitted that you had a share of the money," what did the prisoner say?—He said the money was not his; it belonged to his wife, and he could not sign a cheque.

Did he at any time deny that he made that statement to the Chinese detective?—No.

His Lordship—That he had already admitted having received a share of it?

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Davidson, of the firm of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, under cross-examination by Mr. Alabaster, spoke to making a supplementary examination of the register in the Land Office before proceeding to Mr. Gardner's office to hand over the money. He could not say whether he noticed that a name had been scratched out and that of Ko Mei Wah inserted.

Has anybody ever suggested that you were to blame for not having noticed it?—No.

I suppose you assumed that the name which had been struck out had been inserted by accident?—Probably.

Did you go to Macao with Mr. Jacks and an interpreter?—Yes.

Did you go for the purpose of getting the defendant to make admissions?—No. Mr. Jacks went for that purpose.

Did you party go for that purpose?—I went on behalf of Mr. Hastings in connection with another matter.

What was the other matter?—I went to ask this man to sign a cheque for the balance of the money which was at his credit at the bank and restore the money to Mr. Hastings.

If he had done that what would have happened?—I have not the faintest idea.

Would civil proceedings have been dropped?—They certainly would.

No, I did not tell him that. What I told him was that the property had been attached and that he would save trouble if he would pay the money over now.

Strictly, of course, the property had not been attached?—Yes.

You merely knew that an application was to be made for its attachment?—I knew that the attachment would almost certainly follow the application.

The prisoner stated that it was not his money?—I think he said it belonged to his wife.

You have had very considerable experience in criminal cases?—I can't say considerable. I have had some experience during the past year.

Have you ever gone to a prisoner in custody on a criminal charge and questioned him in custody?—No.

Why were you careful not to offer any inducement to the prisoner?—Because any inducement offered would have made any admission valueless as evidence.

Is that the only reason?—Yes.

It did not strike you that it might be compromising a felony?—I think Mr. Shenton was the only person who suggested that.

I suppose you knew the crime which had been committed by somebody?—I knew a forged mortgage had been put through.

You knew that was a felony?—Yes.

You did not know what part the prisoner had played in the proceedings at that time?—No.

Did you assume if he would be charged with it at all it would be, with having committed a felony?—If I thought about it at all, I suppose so.

Isn't it your duty to think about these things?—I don't know what you mean by these things.

Did you not think that what you were doing was irregular?—No, because it was not.

What do you mean by that?—It was not irregular.

Have you ever done it before?—No.

Have you ever heard of anybody else doing it before?—No.

If it was not irregular it was not according to practice?—What I asked this man to do was to sign a cheque for money he was supposed to have stolen.

You are quite sure you said nothing about criminal proceedings?—I cannot guarantee what the interpreter may have said. I offered no inducement.

Before the magistrate did the prisoner speak in English?—I don't recollect.

Did you in any way caution the prisoner?—I don't remember.

If you went again under similar conditions you would caution him?—That is a hypothetical question.

You know it is the custom to caution prisoners when they are charged?—Yes.

His Lordship—Did you put any question to him regarding the fraud on Mr. Hastings?—I think I asked him if he would sign the cheque, but he refused. We asked him if he was prepared to give any information, and he said he knew nothing about it. We asked him further questions with a view to ascertaining the others concerned.

His Lordship asked a question which could not be heard and proceeded—If you did so you were wanting very much in discretion. It is wholly opposed to what a solicitor would do. Any question put to the prisoner by a solicitor with a view to getting up a case against him is irregular. It is my duty to say so.

Witnesses—I don't think any question of that sort was put to him. It was Mr. Jacks who questioned him. I was instructed by Mr. Hastings to advise him.

Other evidence was called and the case again adjourned.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

Again the theatre in this Colony are indebted to Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann for affording an opportunity of witnessing a musical play simultaneously at the Theatre Royal, London, and the production of "The King of Cadonia" loses nothing by not being presented by a cast composed of artists considered in the forefront of musical comedy.

The arrangement of a marriage between the King of Cadonia (Mr. McGrath) and the Princess Marie, a daughter of the Duke of Alasia (Mr. Harry Cole), is the theme, and although they have not previously met each other, this is no obstacle to their affinity, for in disguise the King succeeds in winning the Princess, and as usual nowadays all ends very happily.

In the progress of the piece several of His Majesty's subjects seek his place, and to frustrate their evil design the King is confined a prisoner in the palace. The trio of inimitable comedians, Messrs. Cole, Frith and Clifford, the two latter as Panix and Bonn, respectively, sustain their parts with that degree of excellence their work is usually associated with, and they kept the large audience in roars of laughter. As the maid Millicent, Miss Connie Leong was a big success, and as the grand Duchess Miss Karisek upheld the reputation she has deservedly earned in these performances, and both ladies succeed in further enhancing themselves as favourites in this Colony. Mr. McGrath displays power in the love-making scenes, and with such a sparkling ardour as Miss Florence Beech as Princess Marie, of course, he is undoubtedly sure to great advantage. In the second act a gaudy, cleverly arranged by Miss Annette Romayne, was prettily executed, the play was beautifully staged, and the costumes added lustre to a production in itself far above the order of those generally produced by a touring company. The music was very pleasing and the chorus fulfilled its contribution towards success in a capable manner.

Tonight "Dear Little Denmark" will be presented.

The sword for the use of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, as the Commandant-in-Chief of the Empire, and for the various Imperial Princes, are being forged in the arsenal of the Ministry of War in Tientsin. The swords are to be one foot six inches in length.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, was held at the City Hall last evening. Sir Henry Berkeley presided, and there were seated with him at the table Sir Henry May, Mr. G. H. Wakeman (deputy chairman) and Dr. E. Evan Jones (hon. secretary and treasurer). There was a very poor attendance of members in the body of the room.

The CHAIRMAN stated that they had met for the fifth time to hear the report of the Association for the preceding year. He was glad to be able to draw members' attention to the fact that this year there was a surplus, a small one it was true, but still a surplus. Last year the Reserve Association went through the year's working with a deficit, so that this year, from a financial point of view, the work of the Association had been satisfactory. But the number of members had apparently fallen off. The strength on 1st January, 1909, was given on paper at 193, and the strength on the last day of the year was 167. These figures did not show exactly the condition of the Association, because the figures 193 were made up of a large number of persons who were not in the Colony, and had not been in the Colony for some time at the time the accounts were drafted, and had not come back to the Colony since.

So the secretary, in preparing the report, very wisely eliminated these names from the list of members of the Association. The number, 167, was truly the strength of the Association, but it was rather disappointing that after five years the strength should have fallen off. There were various causes which accounted for this, the principal being one to which he had alluded on previous occasions—the circumscribed area of the field of recruiting to which the Volunteer Reserve Association was restricted.

The number 167, he was sorry to say, was only represented by about half at shooting. He willingly believed that each member who did not turn up at the range had a good excuse for not doing so, but the fact remained that many did not take advantage of the opportunities which the Association afforded for practice at the butts in order to make themselves efficient or to keep themselves efficient. During the year several clubs had been shot for by the "A," "B," and "C" classes. In the "A" class the hon. secretary, Dr. Evan Jones, did some excellent shooting, aggregating 15, and taking the prize. In the "B" class Mr. Calvert aggregated 139, and in the "C" class Mr. E. Abraham aggregated 139. Helped that when they met next year the roll of members would be larger than it was that day. He also trusted that members would be able to shoot more frequently than they had done during the past twelve months. He would not be here for the coming year, but he asked members to elect in his place Sir Henry May, who had very kindly consented to accept the post of elected member. Dr. Evan Jones would also be unable to act as secretary as he was a shot, he would leave nothing to be desired. (Applause.)

The election of officers resulted in the succession of Sir Henry May to the chair; Mr. A. Jenkins to the post of secretary and treasurer; and the following members to the committee:—Captain Branch, Messrs. E. Baker, R. E. O. Bird, L. S. Bird, W. Dobbs, L. Gibbs, A. Denison and G. H. Wakeman.

The Chairman then presented Dr. Evan Jones, Mr. A. Calvert and Mr. E. Abraham with the Medals Supplied by them in "A," "B," and "C" classes, respectively, and congratulated them on their excellent shooting. As the marksmen took their trophies they were loudly cheered.

Mr. Mackenzie thought that before the retirement of the Chairman they might as an Association express how highly they appreciated the services Sir Henry Berkeley had rendered the Association since its inception. They wished him a very happy holiday, and trusted that he would return in due course, reinvigorated and refreshed for further work. At the same time they ought to extend thanks to the retiring secretary on the great amount of work he had done during the past year. (Applause.)

Sir Henry May wished to second this resolution, and on his own behalf to thank the members for the honour they had done him in electing him chairman. He asked for their co-operation in making the Association a more flourishing one by the time Sir Henry Berkeley returned from leave, when he trusted he would return to the chair. Sir Henry Berkeley had done right good work for them both in attendance upon the range and in canvassing for members, and it was to a very large extent due to that gentleman that the Association had kept going during the five and a half years he had been chairman. The Association was instituted on November 25th, 1904, when Sir Henry Berkeley was unanimously elected to the chair, which he had occupied ever since to their great advantage. The speaker wished also to endorse the remarks made about Dr. Evan Jones. He was a most energetic secretary, and had performed the feat, which was not an easy one, of making the Association pay its own way during the past year. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for the remarks passed by Sir Henry May and Mr. Mackenzie. What he had done from the time of his connection with the Association had been entirely a labour of love. He was leaving here for a short time, but he hoped that on his return the wish expressed by Sir Henry May would be verified. He could only say he felt—and he thought members would agree with him—that he was leaving the Association in capable and zealous hands.

Dr. Jones returned thanks for the appreciation members manifested in the work he had done. When he took up the position, it was with the intention of doing all there was to be done, and doing it properly. But now, as he had not the time to attend to matters, he did not desire to prevent a better man from taking his place.

LOCAL SPORT.

BUFFS' REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

These sports, held yesterday afternoon on the ground of the Kowloon Cricket Club, were largely attended, and a good afternoon's sport was enjoyed. The meeting was under the following management.

Committee—Lieut. Colonel E. Bayard (D.S.O.), Major C. C. Cobbe, Major W. A. Eaton, Capt. H. H. C. Baird (D.S.O.), Lieut. H. W. Green and Lieut. E. T. Wedd.

Sub-Committee—Q.M.S. E. Smith, Q.M.S. A. Andrews, Col. Sergt. W. E. Birrell, Col. Sergt. N. Catchpole and Sergeant E. Kelly.

Handicappers—Lieut. J. S. Sill, Sergeant Walsh, and Capt. Andrews.

THROWING CRICKET BALL.—(Decided on Monday, 21st inst.) Prizes—1st, 10 dollars; 2nd, 5 dollars; 3rd, 2 dollars 50 cents. 1st, Pto. Houkham, B Coy., 100 yards; 2nd, Pto. Coko, E Coy., 96 yards; 3rd, Pto. Cheeseman, C Coy., 93 yards.

1 MILE.—(Run off on 21st inst.) Prizes—1st, 20 dollars; 2nd, 10 dollars; 3rd, 5 dollars. 1st, Loc. Cpl. Andrews, E Coy.; 2nd, Loc. Cpl. Read, H Coy.; 3rd, Loc. Cpl. Keep, F Coy.

PUTTING SHOT.—(Decided on Saturday, 19th inst.) 1st Prize—1st, 20 dols, Sgt. Dray, F Coy., 34ft 4in.; 2nd, Cpl. Browning, B Coy., 32ft 8in.; 3rd, Pto. Hawkins, H Coy.

HIGH JUMP.—(Decided on Saturday, 19th inst.) Prizes—1st, 20 dols; 2nd, 10 dols; 3rd, 5 dols. Pto. Coleman, A Coy., and Pto. Elliott, E Coy., tied for 1st place; 3rd, Loc. Cpl. Kennett, D Coy.

LONG JUMP.—(Decided on Saturday, 19th inst.) Prizes—1st, 20 dols; 2nd, 10 dols; 3rd, 5 dols. 1st, Sgt. Dray, F Coy., 18ft 5in.; 2nd, Pto. Elliott, E Coy., 18ft 2in.; 3rd, Pto. Coleman, A Coy., 17ft 3in.

SACK RACE.—(Decided on Thursday, 24th inst.) Prizes—1st, 5 dols; 2nd, 3 dols; 3rd, 2 dols. 1st, Loc. Cpl. Marsh, F Coy.; 2nd, Pto. Arnold, B Coy.; 3rd, Cpl. Collopy, C Coy.

POTATO RACE.—(Decided on Thursday, 24th inst.) Prize—1st, 5 dols; 2nd, 3 dols; 3rd, 2 dols. 1st, Loc. Cpl. Kennett, D Coy.; Pto. Wilkins and Arnold, a tie.

REGIMENTAL 220 YARDS.—Prizes—1st, 10; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 2.50. 1st, Pto. Champion, 2; Pto. Wood.

Time—25 3/5. Four started, but two dropped out early.

QUARTER MILE.—Prizes—1st, 20; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5. 1st, Loc. Cpl. Andrews; 2, Loc. Cpl. Tester; 3, Pto. Beach.

Time—52 4/5 sec. Andrews was well off the mark and won easily. It was a good race for second and third places.

OBSTACLE RACE.—Prizes—1st, 15; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4. First Heat—1. Pto. Coleman. Second Heat—1. Pto. Elliott. Third Heat—1. Pto. Souster.

1. Pto. Elliott; 2. Pto. Coleman; 3. Pto. Souster. Elliott jumped well and led throughout.

ONE MILE.—(Regimental).—Prizes—1st, 20; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5. 1. Loc. Cpl. Andrews; 2. Loc. Cpl. Rosam; 3. Loc. Cpl. Keep.

Time—4 4/2 sec. There was a large number of starters for this event, and the competitors kept in a bunch until the last lap, when Andrews went on in front and won easily by about 30 yards.

100 YARDS.—Prizes—1st, 20; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5. First Heat—1. Pto. Elliott; 2. Sergt. Kelly. Time—11 sec.

Second Heat—1. Pto. Coleman, walked over. Third Heat—1. Pto. Champion; 2. Loc. Cpl. Andrews. Time—11 1/2 sec.

1. Loc. Cpl. Andrews; 2. Pto. Coleman; 3. Pto. Elliott. Time—10 3/5 sec.

This was a good race, Andrews only having a few inches to spare at the tape.

OLD SOLDIER RACE, 100 YARDS.—(1 yard start for every year's service over 15 years (boy's service not to count). Prizes—1st, 8; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 3. 1. Pto. Ruler (5 yrs.); 2. Sergt. Walsh (4 1/2 yrs.); 3. Pto. Dray (3 yrs.).

Long service did not seem to in any way affect the speed of Ruler, who won easily. Ruler was the winner last year.

RELAY RACE.—(For those who have not won a race prior to this meeting). Prizes—1st, 20; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5. A, B, C, D, E, (1) F, G, H, Coy. (2) 1. F Company; 2. H Company; 3. G Company.

SEPARATE 220 YARDS HANDICAP (FINAL).—Prizes—1st, 10; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 2.50. 1. Sergt. Kelly (ser.); 2. Sergt. Dray (1 yr.); 3. Sergt. Walsh (2 1/2 yrs.).

Walsh ran well from his mark, but was gradually overtaken by the other two, the lot finishing in a bunch, Kelly touching the tape first with only a few inches to spare. Kelly won this event last year.

CORPORALS' 220 YARDS HANDICAP (FINAL).—Prizes—1st, 10; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 2.50. 1. Loc. Cpl. Field (15 yrs.) and Loc. Cpl. Guest (17 yrs.), dead heat; 3. Loc. Cpl. Read (7 yrs.).

Time—24 sec. Guest led until a few yards from the tape, when Field challenged and dead-heated in a most exciting finish.

PRIVATE'S 220 YARDS HANDICAP (FINAL).—Prizes—1st, 10; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 2.50. 1. Pto. Tabrett (15 yrs.); 2. Pto. Taylor (20 yrs.); 3. Pto. Coleman (12 yrs.).

Time—24 4/5 sec. Tabrett won easily.

CHILDREN'S RACE.—Prizes in kind: 220 YARDS (for men under 21 years of age). Prizes—1st, 10; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 2.50. 1. Drummer Wright; 2. Pto. McClarty.

HURDLE RACE.—Prizes—1st, 20; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.

CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA OF CUTICURA

Spread on Some Crackers—Not the Slightest Injury Resulted from Little Fellow's Escapade—In Most Positive Way Ingredients of

CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

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ON SALE.

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WEEKLY PRESS. July to December
1909. With INDEX. Price \$6.00
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office, 40 Victoria Street, Hong Kong."
Hong Kong, 29th January, 1910.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
GLENROY, Brit. str., 3.14. H. W. L. Holman,
30th March—London 13th February and
Singapore 24th March. General—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.
Siamer, German str., 29th March. Rice—
Batterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
30th March.
Catherine Ager, British str., for Singapore.
Carl Dieterichsen, German str., for Hothow.
Borneo, German str., for Kudat.
Bujan Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Koching, British str., for Kobe.
Koching, British str., for Swatow.
Koching, British str., for Anping.
Pittsburgh, British str., for Singapore.
Sikh, British str., for New York.

DEPARTURES.

30th March.
CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.
TAIWAN, British str., for Suifu.
30th March.
AMIRAL FOURCROIX, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
BANGKOK, British str., for Swatow.
FUKUKA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
KOSCHING, German str., for Hothow.
KURICHANG, British str., for Canton.
KWAHONG, Chinese str., for Canton.
KWAHONG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LOYAL, German str., for Moji.
MIOHAKI JARNEY, German str., for Suifu.
NIPPON, American str., for Singapore.
SAMBA, German str., for Singapore.
SEATONIA, German str., for Swatow.
SOSU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
TAMU, British str., for Shanghai.
THORIS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Glenroy reports: Fine
weather throughout voyage from Singapore;
Heavy weather experienced from London to
Gibraltar.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 30th.
KOWLOON DOCK.—H.M.S. Moorhen, H.M.S.
Handy, Seine Rickmers, Banchang, Teung-
sang, H.M.S. Otter, Atlantis, Wo Kwai,
H.M.F.S. Patria.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Pruthi.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
Taking Cargo on Telegraph Bills of Lading to
Kangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Capt. G. F. Hudson, will be despatched
for the above Ports TO-DAY, the
31st inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1910. [441]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
will be despatched as above on SATURDAY,
the 2nd April at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910. [462]

DAMPSCHEIFFS-REHDEBERI "UNION"

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
For NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"VERONA,"
Capt. Kummel, will be despatched for the
above Ports on MONDAY, the 4th April.
For Freight apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910. [465]

CANADIAN

PACIFIC

RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"AYMERIC,"
From Hongkong,
On THURSDAY, the 7th April.
FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.
To be followed by
AUVERIC ... 5th May.
OCEANO ... 11th June.
KUMERIC ... 5th July.
AYMERIC ... 25th July.
Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver
and Overland Points in Canada, the United
States and to the West Indies.
For further information regarding rates of
freight, etc., apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [466]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL

LINE.
For NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"
will be despatched for the above Port on
TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1910.
For Freight apply to
AMIRAL, KARRER & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [469]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of vessels, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." nearest between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd April, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.	About 5th April.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Gundy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 6th April.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 21st April.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	O. FERR. LARISE	Ger. str.	K.W.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th April.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPERIA	Ger. str.	K.W.	Kessel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th April.
HAVERLE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	POLYMERIE	Fr. str.	—	Broe	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th April, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	MYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th April, at D'Light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th April, at D'Light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. L. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at D'Light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	O. Fahnke	MELCHERS & Co.	On 6th April, at Noon.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	Kummel	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 4th April.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SAN FRANCISCO	DACE CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN	STRATHPEY	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd April.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN	AMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	—	—
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	HOPKINS	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Kawara	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	On 23rd April, at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	YANAGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.	On 24th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMPA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	SAITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
TACOMA via JAPAN	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., via JAPAN, &c.	YANAGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CORLENE	Ger. str.	—	H. Raegener	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st April, at D'Light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Ger. str.	—	M. Yagi	MELCHERS & Co.	On 13th May, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CORLENE	Jap. str.	—	H. Raegener	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th April, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Horiuchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	YAMAGUCHI	Ger. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerik	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 5th April, at 4 P.M.
WLADEWOSTOCK	TUNGUS	Ger. str.	K.W.	Halversen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd April, at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	BUJUN MARU	Brit. str.	—	J. Fussen	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. G. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHESAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	ASSAT	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	LIWANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Ger. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	GORDON	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	ANVI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	ANALUSIA	Ger. str.	K.W.	Block	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th April, at D'Light
SHANGHAI	CHENHUA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	SALAZAR	Fr. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	DONAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	SILEBIA	Ger. str.	K.W.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	THAQUERAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	THAQUERAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	DAIYUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	KAIKONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	ZAPERO	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	THAN	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	TOGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	KUMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TRIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the
United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico
and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 7th April.
SVERIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 5th May.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 11th June.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 5th July.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage. Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINES.

FOR
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "COBLENZ" Capt. H. RAGGNER { About 2nd April.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN ... "KLEIST" Capt. O. FAHNE { W. day, 6th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... "GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM { About 11th April.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE ... "COBLENZ" Capt. H. RAGGNER { Friday, 22nd April, at D'Light.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at
Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Scheduled Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 23rd April	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 20th May
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 14th May	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 10th June
"MONTAGLE" Tuesday, 24th May	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Sat., 1st July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 1st June	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 22nd July
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 25th June	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	

The "EMPERESS" steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M. at 12 Noon.
"Montaglo"

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Fastest
"EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy
through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamships on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped
with the Marconi Wireless apparatus, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York & L.I.O.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... 245 ... 245.
Intermediate on Steamers ... 245 ... 245.
and 1st Class Railway ... 245 ... 245.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while
crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates
affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members
of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the
Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUBZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA

SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SALAZAR" Capt. Magnon	On 11th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"POLYNESIE" Capt. Broe	On 12th April, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AUSTRALIE" Capt. Rigault	On 25th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"OCEANIE" Capt. Sallier	On 26th April, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Ceylon,
Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10s. up to £71.10s. 20 hours Railway
from Marseilles to London. Interceptors meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.
For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1910.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BAHAMA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"
Capt. H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from Hongkong
for Bombay &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd
April, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and
Cargo for the above ports in connection
with the Company's s.s. "MONGOLIA" 9,500
tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is required before departure
from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,
other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
in the L.M.S. "MANZILLA" via
Bombay by the 15th May, 1910.
In London will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 21st March, 1910. [1]

JAVA ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

(Taking through Cargo to Los Angeles.)

THE Steamship

"STRATHPEY" will be despatched for the above Port on
or about the 2nd April.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [430]

For WLADIWOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"TUNGUS" Capt. Halversen, will be despatched for the
above Port on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1910,
at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1910. [455]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
Capt. G. C. Gundy, will be despatched as above
on or about the 6th April.
For Freight, or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1910. [358]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALAKA)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

"DACHE CASTLE" ... On 12th April.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1910. [296-312]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

For LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Capt. H. C. Norris, will be despatched as
above on or about 21st April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [359]

Cutler, Palmer & Co's

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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SPECIAL BLEND

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 31st March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 2nd April	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	MANILA	About 5th April	Freight only.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA	SAID	About 6th April	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 31st March, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 31st Mar. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	On 1st Apr. 10 A.M.
AMOI, CEBU & ILOILO	KUICHOW	On 2nd Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KALPONG	On 3rd Apr. 10 P.M.
MANILA	LIAN	On 5th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TAIYUAN	On 7th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 10th Apr. 10 P.M.
MANILA	YUAN	On 12th Apr. 3 P.M.
MANILA	ZAMBOANGA	On 21st Apr. 4 P.M.

DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LIAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, 4/6 SINGLE and 8/0 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 31st March, 1910

TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

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